The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5375 第五千三百七十五號 乙亥年正月初五日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1875. 禮拜三 英二月十號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

February 9, CHINKIANG, British str., 798, James Hogg, Shanghai 5th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

February 9, BEN LEDI, British steamer, 999, Buchanan, London 15th December, Penang 26th January, and Singapore 30th, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

February 9, MONSOON, British bark, 282, G. Hunter, Keelung 5th February, Coals.—ROZARIO & Co.

February 9, NAMOA, British str., 863, G. T. Westoby, Saigon 4th February, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

February 9, RAJAH, str., for Swatow.

February 9, SARPEDON, str., for Singapore and London.

February 9, CHINKIANG, str., for Canton.

February 9, DAVINA, for Bangkok.

February 9, JOHN MILTON, for New York.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 8TH.

Rajah, str., for Swatow.
La Paix, for Takao.
Hector, str., for Shanghai.
Sarpedon, str., for Singapore and London.
Fu-yow, str., for Amoy, &c.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—
1 European and 13 Chinese.
Per *Ben Ledi*, str., from London, &c.:—
Mr. Paterson, and 5 Chinese deck.
Per *Monsoon*, for Keelung:—
Mrs. Fisher.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Saigon:—
81 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sarpedon*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. John Preston and son, Miss Powell, Capt. Ramsey, Messrs. Harris, Belcher, Johnson, and 1 distressed seaman.

TO DEPART.

Per *Rajah*, str., for Swatow:—
250 Chinese.
Per *Hector*, str., for Shanghai:—
4 Cabin.
Per *Fu-yow*, str., for Amoy, &c.:—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai on 5th February, and had moderate N.E. monsoon throughout.

The British steamship *Ben Ledi* reports left London on 15th December, Penang on 26th January, and Singapore on the 30th. In the China Sea experienced strong N.E. gales and high sea to arrival.

The British bark *Monsoon* reports left Keelung on 5th February, and had light variable winds that day and till noon on the 6th, when a strong gale got up and a heavy sea. On the 7th had more moderate weather, and continued fine to arrival.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Saigon on 4th February. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. Off Cape St. James, passed the steamship *Carrisbrooke*; also on the 5th passed a steamer, name unknown, bound South. In Saigon left steamships *Japan* and *Adria* loading for Hongkong, and steamships *Arratoon Apcar* and *Sumatra* loading for Java.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 15
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varuna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
August Frederick	Swansea	Oct. 13
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
M. Washington	Boston	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Papa	Hamburg	Nov. 5
Admiral Tegethof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Dorothea	Cardiff	Nov. 11
Osaka	London	Nov. 12
Sophie	London	Nov. 13
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Hilberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Cuxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Min (s)	London	Dec. 5
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
George	Bremerhaven	Dec. 11
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Egeria (s)	Cuxhaven	Dec. 17
Min (s)	Plymouth	Dec. 18
Swatow (s)	London	Dec. 21
Glamis Castle (s)	London	Dec. 23

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, 1875, the Dates of SAILING of the Company's Steamers from HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, will be the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month, until further notice.

When these Dates fall on SUNDAY, the Day of Sailing will be the PRECEDING SATURDAY.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
24d 141 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to

BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.
32 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.

(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1873, „ XIII.)

Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER,
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

Banks.

THE CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA supplies CHEQUE Books of the CHEQUE BANK, LIMITED, on payment of the necessary amount.

By Order,
S. J. NICOLLS,
Secretary.
146 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND...... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. A. F. Heard, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. H. Hoppius, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 18th current, at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Account to 31st December, 1874.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
178 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 18th current, (both days included,) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
179 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

TO LET.

BOULDER LODGE, with COACH HOUSE and STABLING.

Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 215 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, lately occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling, &c.

Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
tf 2043 Hongkong, 7th December, 1874.

TO LET,

With Prompt Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (at present occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
98 Hongkong, 16th January, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 4, Gough Street.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 28th December, 1874.

TO LET,

With Prompt Possession.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, hitherto occupied by Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co., consisting of 5 Rooms, 2 Godowns and Compradore's Offices.

Apply to
LAI HING & Co.
禮興
tf 174 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 89 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.

BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. A. HAYES, Jr., in our Firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December ultimo.

OLYPHANT & Co.
1m 65 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. S. E. SHELLIM, in our Firm at this Port and in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1874. And Mr. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a Partner therein from the 1st January ultimo.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 204 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of

WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CASSUMBHOY KHAKEEBHOY is authorized to sign my Firm from this day.

REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
14d 189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. CASSUMBHOY KHAKEEBHOY is authorized to sign my Firm from this day.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
14d 190 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.

COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.

ARTHUR M. GEPP.
2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.

W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

DEPOT, No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

WORKS at EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1992 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on

FRIDAY,
February 12th, 1875, at Noon,—

MORTON'S SAUCE, SALAD OIL, MUSTARD, CAPERS, ARROWROOT, FRESH SALMON, SARDINES, BISCUITS, &c.

Also,

WOOLLEN CLOTH, WOOLLEN SCARVES and JACKETS, Wine and Champagne GLASSES, GOBLETS, Handsome Window BLINDS, FILTERS, &c., &c.

And

100 Boxes English Yellow SOAP.
50 Kegs Cut NAILS, 1 to 2 inch.
Octagon Fine STEEL, 1¼ to 2 inch.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

226 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
On the Premises,
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED,
of which Notice will be given,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.

The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.

And,

At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.

Also,

The STOCK, comprising:—

Copper Bars and Plates, Yellow Metal, Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron.

Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.

And,

A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.

The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order*.

TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.

Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CALDWELL and BRERETON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
227 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CH'O HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE,

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.

BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

⁂ This Work has been approved as a textbook for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF MILITARY RIFLES AND AMMUNITION.

ARMOURY AT ILION, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 64 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1875 is posted at the Supreme Court House for Inspection.

Notice of Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before TUESDAY, *the 16th day of February*, 1875, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified that no Person whose name is in the List as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.
15d 187 Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY,
OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IS prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS Manufactured by

ANSONIA CLOCK CO. GILBERT CLOCK CO.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO. E. INGRAHAM & CO.

☞ Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists. [3m 2042.

FOR SALE.

ARCHDEACON GRAY'S NEW WORK,
WALKS
IN THE
CITY OF CANTON,
$8 a Copy.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had Three Years' experience of Office Work in China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk or Junior Book-keeper.

Address "B. A.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—European. Write and address "SHANGHAI," care of this Paper.

2187 Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 15th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1874, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
32d 92 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
32d 93 Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39 Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 18th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
23d 147 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 19th February proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
23d 166 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, 48, QUEEN'S ROAD, Victoria, at 3 o'clock P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1874.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd February next, both days inclusive.

By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
177 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th inst., both days included.

By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
16d 216 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE WARRANTS for the Dividend of $2.50 per share declared at the Meeting of Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be ready for delivery by the Undersigned, after Noon TO-DAY.

By Order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
208 Hongkong, 6th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Business, Goodwill, and Stock-in-trade of the SAM SHING CHEUNG-KI, Sweetmeat Dealer, Canton, has been transferred by its Owner YOUNG WING to the Undersigned, who will not hold himself responsible for any Debts contracted, or any transaction entered into, or Goods purchased by the said YOUNG WING, whose interest henceforth ceases in the said Shop. This notice is given to avoid any disputes in the future.

E. N. METTA.
15d 156 Canton, 7th January, 1875.

HARMONIUM.

FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH HARMONIUM" with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.

For Particulars, address "A. B," at the Office of this Paper.

138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents of the French Barque *Rance* (Captain GEIERDEN) will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.

tf 114 Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

Intimations.

RACES! RACES! RACES!

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*,

AN INVOICE OF GOODS
suitable for the
COMING RACES,
COMPRISING:—

SILKS and SATINS for RACING JACKETS and CAPS.

WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.

FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.

CHOICE TROUSERINGS.

A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.

LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the Supervision of Two EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & Co. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS; GAUZE VEILS for Ditto, in all Colors; CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty.

BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in the Newest Shapes.

RACING SCARVES (in Colors of the several stables;)

Also,

A Large and Entirely Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.

OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS, Quiet Patterns, with COLLARS attached.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.

BOOTS and SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,

KRUG'S DRY CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
JULES MUMM CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, 1, 2 and 3 Stars.
COURVOISIER'S Do. 1 and 4 „
LA GRANDE MARQUE BRANDY.
VICTOR BOULLAND Do.
CRABBIE'S GINGER Do.
CHERRY Do.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKEY.
KINAHAN'S LL Do.
BOURBON Do.
DRY PALE SHERRY.
FINE OLD PORT.
AVH GIN.
„ „ in White Bottles.
OLD TOM GIN.
BOKER'S BITTERS.
DINNER CLARETS, Pints & Quarts.
AFTER DINNER Do. „ „
SAUTERNE.
BASS' ALE, Pints & Quarts.
JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE, „ „
GUINNESS' STOUT. „ „
COMBE & Co.'s EXTRA LONDON STOUT, } „ „
JEFFREY'S XX STOUT, „ „
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hhds.
Do. Do. in Kilds.
Fine Old Manila CHEROOTS, 200 in Box.
Do. Do. Do. 100 in „
Do. Do. CIGARS, 500 in „
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
ROGER'S TABLE CUTLERY.
Do. Do. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY-WARE.
ENGINEERS' FITTINGS.
BENCH VICES.
HAND Do.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
GAS STOVES.
AMERICAN KITCHEN STOVES.
SARGENTS' CABOOSES.
SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
&c., &c., &c.

Also,

ALWAYS ON HAND,
GOLDEN GATE BAKERS' EXTRA FLOUR.
14d 172 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.

Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio, ... $1.00
Extra copies, „ 0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.

Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.

6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CHARCOAL BISCUITS.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION,
MADE DAILY
BY THE
HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 164 Hongkong, 27th January, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 219 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 223 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Morales, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 224 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Nomdedeu, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
Shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
228 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Captain Fleureais, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
Shortly after her arrival from Europe.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
229 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

LOST.

ON Chinese New Year's Day, in the vicinity of Ice-House Street, a Small Dark-Brown and White PEKING BITCH, with the Tip of the Tail cut, and answering to the name of "LADY."

The Finder will please return it to No. 3, D'Aguilar Street.

tf 225 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

WANTED for a Gentleman, Two or Three UNFURNISHED ROOMS or a SMALL HOUSE in a good locality. Address "J.," Office of this Paper.

4d 220 Hongkong, 10th February, 1875.

S. S. *STATE OF VIRGINIA*, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

ALL CLAIMS against the above Steamer must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before the 13th instant, or they will not be recognized.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
4d 221 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

ONE of JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S COTTAGE GRAND PIANOFORTES.

W. H. NOTLEY,
6, *Stanley Street.*
14d 209 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *BEN LEDI*, FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the *Hongkong Wharf and Godowns*, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before noon TO-MORROW.

Goods remaining in store after 16th instant will be subject to Godown rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
7d 222 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *HECTOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 8th February, 1875.

Goods undelivered after 15th February, 1875, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
7d 217 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British Barque *Midko*, Cape, Master, from London, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
212 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. *KASHGAR.*

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the S. S. *Mongolia*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their Risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 11th inst. will be subject to Rent.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
202 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Tigre," 19th December, 1874.
B ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
Ex "Amazone," 29th January, 1875.
AMA ... ... 1 box Merchandise.
CAZ in triangle, 34/42, 9 bales Paper.
DT, 1, ... 1 case Merchandise.
GM in diamond, J N 1256/57, } ... 2 cases Do.
RB H in diamond, 1, } ... 1 case Do.
SSL ... ... 1 bale Merchandise.
BW, 46, ... 1 cask Wine.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1875.

THE question as to the succession in China is at length set at rest. In the decrees of January 12th, published in the *Peking Gazette*, the following passage disposes of the matter:—"Let TSAI TIEN, the son of YIH HWAN, Prince of Ch'un, be adopted as heir to His Majesty the Emperor WEN TSUNG HIEN, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line, as Emperor by succession." The successor of TUNG-CHI, who will reign under the style or title of KWANG-SU, (or Continuation of Glory) is a child of between three and four years of age. Another and longer regency must therefore ensue, and the reins of Government have once more fallen into the hands of the Empresses-Dowager. The selection of this boy was no doubt owing to the influence of the Empress-mother, who is a sister of Prince CH'UN, and consequently aunt by blood, as well as marriage, to the young EMPEROR. The claims of the grandsons of Prince TUN and Prince KUNG have been set aside in favour of a child, whose possession of the dignity will confer power and dignity on two old, but ambitious women. The father of the EMPEROR is reported to be a foe to progress, an enemy to foreigners, and an adherent of the foolish and exasperating policy which attempts to effect their exclusion from China. Furthermore he is said by the *Shanghai Evening Courier* to entertain a personal antipathy to the French, and to "have been no stranger to the agitation which, not long after his well-known encounter with the Count de ROCHECHOUART, spread over a large portion of China, and in 1870 culminated in the massacre of Tientsin." His position as President of the Military Council will undoubtedly give him great influence at court, which there is too good reason to believe, from his antecedents and known opinions, will be exerted in a direction hostile to foreigners.

Altogether there is not much ground for hope of improvement from the new order of things. The old policy will be followed, though it may be carried out more boldly, and there is small chance of any concessions being extorted from the Ministers who will in future guide the affairs of the Empire. The one idea at present prevailing among Chinese functionaries seems to be the possibility of forcing out the "Barbarians," and as we wax more pacific and less self-asserting, their arrogance grows stronger and more demonstrative. But they are very much mistaken if they suppose the foreigners will allow themselves to be driven out of China. They intend to remain, and they hope, in time, to be able to carry on trade with the interior of the country, without absurd and vexatious restrictions. We are perfectly well aware that in the far north of the Empire there exists a good market for English woollen goods, but at present it is practically closed to us. Foreigners have got a footing on the coast, but the vast interior of China is for the most part still a sealed book to them, and is likely to remain so as long as the existing *régime* continues. Little improvement can be expected from the Manchu dynasty; under its baneful sway the Chinese have retrograded rather than advanced, and they are held in such thraldom by ignorant, stupid, and corrupt officials that the majority seem to have lost the will as well as the power to think for themselves. The hope of China lies in the contemned foreigners, though the natives know it not. Their imbecile Government, wrapped in prejudice and really indifferent to the well-being of its myriad subjects, is careful for nothing save the collection of the revenue and the exclusion of foreign influence and customs. Only in the event of a rupture among the members of the royal family and the Ministry is there any chance of a change of policy being inaugurated. And the long Regency which has just commenced may possibly bring about one of those quarrels through which more deserving people justly profit. We have no interest in the continuance of Tartar domination over China; a change in the dynasty or form of Government could scarcely prove disadvantageous to foreigners. While, however, foreigners are only spectators, they are deeply interested ones, of any mutations of Government in China.

Two hundred and sixteen householders and tenants were summoned yesterday, for firing crackers in the various parts of the city after the hour allowed them by the authorities, and fined $1 to $1.25 each.

We note the departure for England by the *Sarpedon*, yesterday, of the Rev. John Preston, of Canton. Mr. Preston, who was one of the missionaries belonging to the Wesleyan Society, has been in China for upwards of twenty years, and we understand that he does not intend to return again to the East.

The adjourned case, in which application was made by the Revs. A. B. Hutchinson and R. Lechler for the rehearing of the charge brought against the two men punished for throwing stones at European constable No. 13, was again resumed, and after further evidence, the first prisoner was told that as the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson gave him a very good character he would be allowed the option of a fine of $10, or 14 days' imprisonment. The second prisoner's sentence would stand as before, namely, two months' hard labour.

The cases in the Summary Court, yesterday, were few and unimportant, and were all disposed off before mid-day. Mr. Justice Snowden gave judgment in the case of Low-ling-cheong *v.* T. Algar, $527. His Lordship stated that he had visited the locality which had been drained by plaintiff, and found that the work had not been satisfactorily performed. Under these circumstances he non-suited plaintiff. Mr. H. L. Dennys, who appeared for plaintiff, applied for leave to have the case reheard, which was granted.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 5th February, 1875.

There was a Battle at Olerga yesterday, when the Carlists were defeated; General Pampeluna with reinforcements was advancing victoriously.

LONDON, 6th February, 1875.

The Royalists are still advancing on the Carlists, who have been outflanked, and are now retreating.

LONDON, 7th February, 1875.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on the 5th instant.

In Her Majesty's Speech, the Queen said that she continued to receive assurance of friendship from all the Powers, and she trusted that peace would remain unbroken.

The Brussels Conference had not been productive of any practical result, and considering the great importance of the principles involved, and the widely divergent views expressed, any immediate adjustment of the questions under consideration seemed improbable. She had therefore declined proposals for further negociations at present.

The past year had been a prosperous one, and the progress of our Colonial Empire had been satisfactory.

Bills had been prepared, and would be submitted during the session, relative to:—

The High Court of Jurisdiction.
The Improvement of Workmen's Dwellings.
Amendment of the Sanitary Laws.
Friendly Societies.
Merchant Shipping Amendment.
Better Security against Personal Violence; and
The Establishment of Public Prosecutors.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

9th February.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

John Craighton, a seaman on board the O. S. S. Company's steamship *Sarpedon*, was charged by P.C. Taddler No. 23 with being drunk and incapable.

As it was stated the prisoner would lose his ship if not sent on board at once, he was allowed to go, although unable to pay his fine.

DISHONEST SHOPMATES.

Lee Ayee, a brass smith, charged another named Wong Atai, and an apprentice, named Leung Akun, with stealing a quilt from him valued $2.10.

Witness said he was a brass smith employed in the Hop Lee shop. Yesterday the first prisoner was discharged from their employ. The second prisoner is an apprentice in the shop. He (witness) went out yesterday, and returning at 4 p.m. discovered that his bed quilt was gone. He asked the second prisoner where it was and he said he had been told by the first prisoner to pawn it. He found the first prisoner in a house opposite and asked him about it. He said he had pawned it and would refund the money another time, at the same time handing the pawn ticket to him, and running away. This morning Sum Akow, a Chinese Sergeant of police, apprehended him.

Prisoners, who admitted the charge, were sentenced, the first to one month's, and the second to seven days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Maria do Rozario, spinster, summoned Caroline Lisola and Regina Lisola, married women, for unlawfully assaulting and beating her on the 8th inst.

Complainant said she lived at Bowrington. She was a single woman. Yesterday at 9.30 a.m. the defendants came to her house and beat her. The first defendant gave her a black eye, and the second defendant also gave her a blow on the face. She asked them why they struck her. The first defendant said she struck her because she enticed her husband. She (complainant) lived with her father and a China-woman.

The first defendant said she did not intend to strike the complainant. She went to her house and remonstrated with her for enticing her husband away. She had done so on several occasions. She then struck her. Her husband told her he had been there several times.

The husband was called and admitted telling his wife he had been in the complainant's house several times.

The first defendant was fined $5, or 14 days' hard labour; and the second defendant $3, or seven days' hard labour.

SLEEPY WATCHMAN.

Sub Mân Dargay, a watchman at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s old Foundry, charged his fellow watchman named Fasel Deen Khan with sleeping on duty.

The prosecutor said he was relieved by the prisoner on the fore part of the night, and at 2 a.m. this morning he was awoke by Mr. Aitkins and asked where the watchman was. He went out in search and found him asleep.

The prisoner, who admitted the charge, said in consequence of Chinese New Year, and being short handed, he had been at work through the day and feeling tired he went to sleep at night. It was the first time he ever neglected his duty since he had been a police constable, and he held papers of good character.

The prosecutor was recognised as having been a police constable at Government house and discharged in connection with gambling at H.E. quarters. The prosecutor admitted he was a witness in the case, but said he spoke the truth, for which he was fined £10, and discharged from the force.

The prisoner was fined $5 for sleeping on duty.

ASSAULT.

James Mehan, barkeeper at the "British Crown" Tavern, was summoned by Cheng Aching, a licensed chair coolie, for assaulting him.

The complainant did not appear, and defendant, who said he had arranged matters out of Court, was discharged.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

9th February.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "SINGAPORE."

William Flett, chief officer on board the British steamship *Singapore*, charged Jas. Miller, third engineer, and George Currie, carpenter on board, with being drunk and unfit for duty on the 8th instant.

The prisoners admitted the charge and were ordered to forfeit two days' pay each.

OSAKA.

(*From the "Hiogo News" Correspondent.*)

The trial has commenced of an action brought by H. N. M.'s late Consul against the present occupant of that post, to be followed, it is said, by another in which the position of the parties will be reversed. For the nonce Mr. Thiesch will act as Consul. The subject is exciting considerable interest, and if I can obtain permission to copy the judgment I shall do so and give it publicity.

I saw a crowd of some two hundred or so Japanese standing on the bund a few days since, and on enquiry found that they were waiting to see a priest belonging to the temple of Hongwanji, one of the chief ecclesiastics in Japan. Presently an ordinary *cha-buna* drew up in front of the landing steps in the Mume-motocho, and the priest, followed by a single attendant, walked through the Concession to the residence of the Governor; but the latter I suppose was not at home, for I met his visitor coming away a few minutes afterwards. The priest, whose name I afterwards learned was Otani Mitsutaka, was I think one of the most aristocratic looking Japanese I ever saw. He did not appear to me much more than two or three and twenty, and his complexion, though somewhat sallow, was as fair as a girl's; his eyes were very prominent, and his nose as pure a Grecian as you often meet with. His robes, though rich, were plainer than those of some Buddhist priests that I have seen, and on his head he wore a big fur cap, just such another as the Lord Mayor's sword-bearer wears on the 9th of November. I took particular notice of him, because I had never seen so much eager curiosity displayed by the Osakaites to see an ecclesiastic before, but it was only curiosity—not a sign of veneration was to be seen.

The other day I was at Kawasaki, and went through the new Copper Mint. Little or nothing is being done with gold or silver, the presses usually devoted to precious metals being busily engaged in striking copper coins. In the Copper Mint I saw the refining process going on in a furnace capable of containing 30 tons of metal. I then saw the melting of the purified metal with the alloy of tin and zinc, which latter, though small in quantity, makes a marked difference in the colour of the metal—bronze as it now becomes. The rolling, punching and coining machines presented nothing novel, except that several of the latter bore a plate inscribed "Imperial Mint, Osaka, 1874," and were, I found, home-made productions. They looked simpler, lighter and more elegant than the Soho presses which neighboured them, and I am told cost less than half the price. They are said to be quicker too, one of them turning out upwards of ninety pieces per minute. Beyond the presses were the counting tables, where a number of men with gloved hands were counting the coins by means of trays divided by wires into fifty divisions, bringing to mind the old *masu* with which the oblong *ishius*, *ichibus* and *nibus* of other days were counted. From the counters, the coins passed to the wrappers, who made them up into rouleaux. About two tons of copper are just now being converted into coins daily.

At the Mint I heard that it is intended to issue a medal to every soldier who took part in the Formosa expedition. It is to be of silver and about the size of a 20 sen piece.

ADDRESS OF OKUMA SHIGENOBU, AS PRESIDENT OF THE FORMOSAN EXPEDITION, TO HIS MAJESTY.

Nisshin Shinjishi, No. 10, January 15th, 1875.

In the month of January, Shigenobu and others, in accordance with the confidential instructions they had received, laid before Your Majesty a project for the chastisement of the savages. In April the Formosan Commission (lit: board of affairs of the savage land of Formosa) was instituted, and Shigenobu was appointed its Chief to superintend all business belonging to it. In May the Commander-in-Chief Saigo Yorimichi departed to the land of the savages at the head of a force, exterminated the wicked, pardoned the submissive, and remained there a long time encamped. During the same month the Minister Plenipotentiary Yanagiwara Sakimitsu was despatched to China, and in August the High Commissioner Plenipotentiary Okubo Toshimichi also was sent to the said country. Toshimichi and the others worked diligently and devotedly in the discharge of the important trust committed to them. In October a convention was exchanged with the said country, and in November Toshimichi and the rest reported the fulfilment of their mission. In December Yorimichi returned in triumph. From the institution of the Commission up to this date a period of eight months had elapsed. Hereupon the wrongs of the sufferers were for the first time redressed, the position of a subject *han* for the first time cleared up, security restored to the mariners of all countries for the first time, and the dignity and influence of the State consequently vindicated.

After our troops had started and were on their way, foreign public servants remonstrated. The Chinese Government hastily despatched an envoy, sent letters and manifested a wide *difference of opinion*. Some persons not comprehending the views of the Government, began to doubt whether it was justified in the course which it was taking. Others discussed the want of funds, and rumour became so noisy that the State was again imperilled.

Shigenobu and the others nevertheless accepted the responsibility, but day and night they were so busily employed that they feared lest their strength might be unequal to the task. Fortunately, the wise resolution of His Majesty the Tenno never wavered, and the councils of the Government became still more resolute. Great military preparations were made, and the mind of the people, both in the towns and in the country, learnt to recognize the purpose of His Majesty. Some desired to cast away their lives and to die for the national cause; others offered to contribute towards the army expenditure. The civil and military officers united all their efforts, and the great work of chastising the savages became an accomplished fact. We have nothing to be ashamed of before foreign nations concerning this measure, and its glory will not pale before the deeds done in ancient times.

If, while public rumour was clamorous, we had hesitated or drawn back, the injuries done to the sufferers would not have been redressed, the position of a dependant *han* would not have been cleared up, the mariners of the world would never have known security, and a land of cannibals would have been established for ever. Had such been the result, we should not only have been disgraced in the eyes of the world, but it would have been a sign that the dignity and influence of the State were about to fall prostrate. Consequently important interests were involved in the chastisement of the savages.

I humbly pray that His Majesty the Tenno will eagerly carry on the work and carefully ponder; that by reflecting on the past he may be enabled to think out the policy of the future so as to exalt his wise work to the highest pinnacle and glory, and that he will not stop with the chastisement of the savages.

Shigenobu reverently begs that the name of Formosan Commission be now abolished, and himself relieved of the title of President, so that he may attend to the duties of his proper office. As for the collection of the documents of the Commission and the audit of the accounts, this he hopes may be completed by the officials of the regular service in about a month, and a report can then be made, together with a detailed account of all that has been done since the institution of the Commission.—*Translation from the Japan Mail.*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

The *Indier* of the 21st ultimo contains a letter from Acheen, from which the following is extracted by the *Singapore Daily Times*:—

"The state of health begins at last to improve considerably here. The traces of the flood have almost disappeared. The bridges are being actively repaired. From a strategical point of view our position here has become infinitely better by the capture of the principal fortifications of Longbatta. Since Colonel Pel has been in command here, there has not been such hard fighting. These positions were not captured without loss, yet considering the desperate and stubborn nature of the combat the loss was not great. The manœuvring was splendid, and Colonel Pel has every reason to be satisfied. The success lately obtained has caused the misery occasioned by the floods to be forgotten, and has raised the *morale* of the troops. The enemy is still, however, far from being discouraged. Our convoys are always escorted by about 70 soldiers. We are awaiting the arrival, soon, of a vessel from Penang, which vessel had gone to Singapore to bring away the sleepers for a railway [to be made here]; after she shall have discharged these sleepers she will return to bring over the rails. The construction of the pier and of the lighthouse at Pulo Bras is rapidly advancing."

THE SHOCKING MURDER IN JAVA.

A Batavia correspondent writing to the Sumatra *Courant* of the 12th ultimo, remarks as follows upon the trial of Abbas the murderer:—

"In legal circles the general opinion is that the case of Abbas (the murderer of Mr. Pieterman) has been dealt with too superficially. People here inquire how it is that *all* the servants of Mr. Pieterman were not arrested. Perhaps had their arrest been effected, a wholly different history would have been brought to light than what came out at the public trial. Circumstances actually existed which led to the belief that the servants had in combination, either by drawing lots or by verbal agreement, designated one of themselves to be the eventual murderer. It is otherwise impossible that Abbas could have afterwards returned to Pieterman's house to fetch his clothes from his room, which was shut, without the other servants having perceived it. It is besides strange that all the servants have declared (contrary to the truth) that they had been always kindly treated by their master, while Abbas was the only scapegoat. These and similar circumstances lead people here to be of opinion that the other servants have got off somewhat too easily, and that if all of them had been arrested, quite another light would have been thrown upon the matter. It is said that the Authorities intend to investigate the the matter anew."

CHINESE GAMBLERS IN SINGAPORE.

It is surprising to what lengths Chinamen will be carried by their passion for gambling. Prohibitive laws and the risk of police prosecutions fail to prevent them, and any place, however filthy, is eagerly availed of to gamble in. The district known as Bukit Passoh is a perfect labyrinth of footpaths and narrow alleys, with Chinese houses and native huts scattered promiscuously over the place, and pig-styes, bullock stables, and mud-holes in all directions. This place has given much trouble to the police, as the many avenues of escape it affords makes it a favourite resort for the lawless. Residents of the locality for a long time made predatory raids upon their neighbours' houses and poultry, until they received a salutary check by the arrest and conviction of an entire gang of nocturnal marauders. Gamblers, too, have here held high revel, usually receiving ample warning from their friends of the approach of the police; but recently the ingenuity of the police has proved too much for them, and after being pounced upon several times in the houses, the gamblers concluded to abandon their in-door play and find other means to elude the vigilance of the officers. Accordingly, they betook themselves to an empty pig-stye, which being curtained by kadjangs and mats, apparently placed there to protect the porkers from the sun, afforded for some time a safe refuge. Here they spread their mats and gambled for some days unsuspected, but having fathomed their ruse, Inspector Richards and a party of police from the Sepoy Lines yesterday afternoon suddenly rushed in upon them from several directions. A general stampede followed, but the fleeing Chinamen found themselves confronted by policemen at all the main avenues of escape, and a number of prisoners were secured. Two or three plunged into a swamp, in the vain hope that the peons would not venture after them, but were drawn out covered with mud and filth, and in that plight taken to the station.—*Singapore Daily Times.*

NEWS FROM NEW GUINEA.

The following news from New Guinea appears in the *Java Bode* of the 18th ultimo:—

"From a letter from Mansinan in New Guinea, dated July, 1874, we learn that at the close of 1873 an epidemic dysentery prevailed amongst the Papuans of Geelvink's Bay, of which a large number of natives died. The house of a couple of missionaries stationed there was also visited by the disease. That this intelligence should not reach us until now will surprise no one who knows that the missionaries living at Mansinan, Dory and elsewhere, must sometimes wait from eight to ten months before they find an opportunity of forwarding their letters to Ternate. According to our informant, the Papuans, who had been well inclined towards Europeans, assumed a less friendly attitude towards them during and after the prevalence of the disease. They are firmly of opinion that white men introduce disease and other calamities into the country."

A CELEBRATED COOK.

A very remarkable character has died suddenly in Paris—Sophie, the cook to whom the late Dr. Veron was indebted for his reputation as the first dinner-giver in Paris for something like half a century. Sophie generally used to come in after dinner and be complimented, and, in her humble way, became acquainted with almost every man and woman of note in Paris, from Mdlle. Mars and Mdlle. Rachel, Taglioni, and the Elslers, down to modern stars—from Talma to Regnier; the late Emperor, while plain citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte partook of the good things elaborated by this woman of genius, and a late statesman, whose impecuniosity was notorious, had many a battle with her to gain access to her master, who used to oblige him with small loans until he became President of the Corps Legislatif.

DON CARLOS AND QUEEN ISABELLA.

Count de Vergara has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Liberté*:—"Paris, December 10th, 1874.—SIR,—You say in your journal:—'Don Carlos is reported to have made overtures for an understanding with Queen Isabella, who rejected them.' My reply to that assertion is most positive. At Paris, on the 2nd of January, 1869, the august and unfortunate daughter of Ferdinand VII., almost immediately after her arrival at the Pavilion de Rohan, as well as at Geneva the following year, asked for and obtained immediately an interview with her nephew, King Charles VII., to treat for the amalgamation of the two branches and two parties. The different meetings between the aunt and the nephew were most cordial, but Don Carlos always ended with these words:—'On the ground of persons the accord is easy and I desire it; on that of principle, alas! *non possumus!*' I should feel obliged by your publishing this rectification. Receive, &c., General d'Algarra, Count de Vergara."

ADELINA PATTI.

A scene of unprecedented enthusiasm and excitement was witnessed on the occasion of the benefit of Madame Adelina Patti, at Moscow, on the 1st Dec. The opera selected was "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and so great was the demand for places, although the prices were doubled, that the theatre was thronged, and the receipts amounted to the enormous sum of £1,500. The *coup d'œil* afforded by the crowded house was most striking, and when the gifted artiste appeared upon the stage she was greeted with a prolonged burst of applause that was long protracted. In the lesson scene the introduction of the Shadow Song from "Dinorah" evoked another fervent demonstration of delight on the part of the audience, who were not satisfied until the *bénéficiaire* had three times responded to their demands for its repetition. At the conclusion of the opera, Madame Patti was presented with five splendid stars of rubies and diamonds, together with a magnificent ornament consisting entirely of large brilliants. When it is stated that in the course of the evening she was called before the curtain no less than sixty times, and that upwards of two thousand bouquets were showered upon her, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary triumph she achieved.—*Telegraph.*

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

In an article in a London contemporary, which has been reprinted in pamphlet form, a copy of which we have been favoured with, an interesting account is given of the rise and progress of the above Company. Noticing the geographical revolution which has "placed India next door to England, and rendered a journey to the Antipodes scarcely more than a summer jaunt," it proceeds:—"It is interesting to recall how the marvellous change came about. The name which must be historically associated with it is that of Lord William Bentinck, who was appointed Governor-General of India in 1828. Just about that time steam vessels were coming into use—the *Savannah* a few years before had crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool in twenty-six days, and people were all of the novel wonder. But Lord William, like his predecessors, took 'ship' on board an Indiaman at Falmouth, and sailing in February he did not reach Calcutta till the following July. Possibly it was sea-sickness which inspired him with the new policy—History is silent upon all such really important matters—but as soon as his Lordship was seated upon the Indian throne he gave his mind to the idea of steam communication with England. He began upon the Ganges, where he placed two steamers which astounded the Eastern world by running from Calcutta to Allahabad in three weeks—a voyage that had always occupied as many months. The East India Company aided him in this and similar local undertakings, but they were not so ardent about the over-sea route. However, Lord William promised a handsome reward to the first steamship which should come out from England, and this was won by Captain Johnson in the *Enterprise*. She took 113 days, nevertheless, on the passage, which was not much better travelling than the rate of those old 'castles' of teak, propelled by simple canvas; so that Colonel Chesney was encouraged to try what could be done by way of the Persian Gulf and Euphrates. The obstacles here were found insuperable: nevertheless, bent upon his wise project, Lord William next commissioned the *Hugh Lindsay* to essay the route by the Red Sea. She was a little Bombay-built steamer of 400 tons, yet she managed to reach Suez from Back Bay in a month; and it was triumphantly pointed out that with corresponding arrangements in the Mediterranean, the transit might be effected in fifty-five days. But here the Court of Directors interposed with much alarm: they pretended to complain of the expense, when in reality it was the innovation to which they objected. A summary order went out to prohibit any further employment of the *Hugh Lindsay* in carrying the mails; and Parliament had to be invoked to overrule the Nabobs of Leadenhall Street. The *Hugh Lindsay* was put on the Red Sea route again; the Directors, however, took care that she should not go too fast, and though the Presidencies raised a fund of three lacs to support the enterprise the Court managed to make all such efforts abortive. It was at this juncture that the nation turned to the great steam Company whose motto, so well justified to-day, is 'Quis separabit.' It was then running regular steamers down to Lisbon and Gibraltar, such as the *Lady Mary Wood*; and by the proffer of a Royal charter and a subsidy it was encouraged to add 'and Oriental' to its title and its programme. Vessels were placed upon the Eastern station—old-fashioned paddle-wheels they were, but they did their work well, and some are even still in existence; while others were put upon the Mediterranean route as soon as Lieutenant Waghorn had opened the Suez line. It is only necessary to remember 1857 in order to recall the dusty journey across the Desert in the passenger vans—now so ancient—and the little steamships *Vectis* and *Valetta*, which used to rattle across the Gulf of Carthage with the outward and homeward bound. France eagerly aided Waghorn and the Overland Route, for she saw the advantage of it to Marseilles, which soon became a regular port of departure and arrival for Anglo-Indians. The importance of this change was well proved in the time of the Mutiny. Useful, however, as it was then found to transport troops so quickly to Bombay and Calcutta, and vastly as our security is enhanced by the swifter communication, the greatest change wrought by the new line has been in social respects. India is no longer far away; and one great result of this among many has been the larger immigration thither of high-bred Englishwomen, who have in most cases taken refinement and civilisation with them. They go and come; the English family life is possible there as it never was before; and year by year the intercourse between the two countries becomes easier, bringing silent but serious and wholesome changes in its train. It is now hardly more than a matter of three weeks to reach Bombay from London, and all that is wanted is another Waghorn to show us the best means of shortening this to a fortnight.

"Meantime, how marvellously has the 'P. and O.' grown since it took its earliest contract to carry the Indian mails! From its tiny first flotilla of Lisbon packets and small paddle-steamers like the old *Pottinger* it has come to possess a magnificent navy, which renders it a maritime Power of the world, third in rank after France and England. Its splendid vessels bind the West and the East together, serving with admirable punctuality and despatch our needs in India, China, Australia, and the Mediterranean. Well-found, well-manned, officered by some of the ablest seamen afloat, and managed with a spirit imperial rather than commercial, Englishmen are justly proud of this superb mercantile navy, which plays so great a part in the maintenance and *solidarité* of the Empire. Worthy as may be its rivals of the 'Messageries,' the 'Austrian Lloyd's,' and other good foreign lines, there is always a feeling as of British soil about the spotless decks and perfect appearance of the 'P. and O.,' and no Briton but calls himself at home when he sets foot on one of those great liners which wear the banner of the 'Rising Sun.' Dealing with millions of money in freight, and millions more floating property, the Company is far beyond the need of praise, or aid, but it is certainly worthy to rank in history by the side of that other renowned Company which it has survived, as a specimen of what British enterprise can effect by private means. It has shown, too, that it can still grow with the necessities and opportunities of the age as they arise. The Suez Canal no sooner promised to be an accomplished fact than the 'P. and O. Company' boldly remodelled its fleet, and establishing its new stations at Brindisi and Venice preserved its eminence as the link between the hemispheres. That there is still room for development must, no doubt, be allowed; Bombay and Calcutta are not without good reason urging that 'ten knots' can no longer content the spirit of the times; and the Panama lines to Australia and China must push the 'P. and O.' to fresh endeavours. Nevertheless, as the mighty fleet floats, it is a grand and interesting portion of the greatness and power of Britain; and among more famous but not more useful men the tomb may well be honoured of him (the late J. Allan, Esq.) who saw and shared in all the successes of this colossal Association."

* * *

A goat is a good milker, but succeeds better as a butter.

QUERY.—Was the title of the novel "Three Feathers" chosen to tickle the public?

THE VALUE OF PROPERTY IN LONDON.—Mr. John R. Fowler, of Abchurch-lane, lately sold by public auction the freehold house No. 3A, Clifford-street, Bond-street (a frontage of 18 feet by 58 feet), for the sum of £8,230.

PRECISE.—Driver (impatient)—"Now, Bill, what's it all about?" Conductor—"Ge'tleman wants to be put down at No. 201 in Claringdon Square, first portico on the right after you pass the 'Red Lion,' private entrance round the corner!" Driver—"O, certainly! Ask the ge'tleman if we shall drive upstairs, an' set him down at 'is bed-room door in the three-pair back?"

ABOLITION OF SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGES.—"Are there any second-class carriages on this line, Rogers?" "No, my lord." "Ah! then take two first-class tickets, and two third." "Beg pardon, my lord! But is me and Mrs. Parker expected to go third class?" "Gracious Heavens! No, Rogers! not for the world. The third class tickets are for my lady and me!"—*Punch.*

The origin of the word "buncombe," so often discussed, is thus given by the Boston correspondent of a contemporary:—"There is no such word as 'bunkum' in use in America. Many years ago the member for the county of Huncombe, North Carolina, being called to order for speaking aside of the subject, said, 'I am not talking to this House, I am talking to Buncombe.' This originated the phrase, 'taking to Buncombe,' which is applied to mere *ad captandum* or demagoguing speeches, made without respect to the subject and the immediate audience."—*Graphic.*

THE "SHAKERS" IN AMERICA.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, signing himself "An American," communicates the following interesting particulars concerning this religious community:—The peculiarities and misfortunes of the religious and communistic association lately established in the New Forest, and presided over by Mrs. Girling, have, apparently through some misapprehension on the part of the public, directed attention to the "Believers in Christ's Second Coming," as they call themselves, or "Shakers," as they are designated by the outside world. It may therefore interest your readers to be reminded of some facts in the history and circumstances connected with the constitution, creed, and mode of worship of this singular society, whose head-quarters are in the United States, where they number, I believe, some six or seven thousand of both sexes.

Many years ago a disciple of Robert Owen named Macdonald went from Scotland to America for the purpose of joining one of the Owenite communities in the far West. He found that they were in a state of collapse, and, with a view to the instruction of future generations, he determined to collect all the information he could obtain with regard to the condition and prospects of Communism in the United States. He spent ten years in his inquiries, and they related to nearly seventy different associations. Macdonald visited the "Shakers" among others, and when he died in New York in 1854 he left a long and interesting account of them. His papers came into the possession of the notorious Noyes, of Oneida Creek, and on them he founded his book entitled "American Socialisms," whence, as well as from ordinary sources of information, I gather what I now offer to you respecting the "Shakers." They are among the most successful and influential of American fanatics, social and religious, and when the Census of 1860 was taken—the latest taken when Noyes wrote—numbered no fewer than eighteen different but connected societies in various parts of the United States.

Mother Anne, the foundress of the sect, was one Anne Lee, a factory girl, born towards the latter part of the eighteenth century in Manchester, where for several years she lived. She is believed to be by her numerous followers an incarnation of the Almighty and the Mystical Bride of the Lamb referred to in the Revelation. She took to preaching in the streets of Manchester, and as a consequence, having caused a disturbance, she was on one occasion locked up in the Bridewell. During the night our Lord, as she affirmed, appeared to her and became spiritually united with her. She proclaimed the miracle upon her release, and at once obtained some converts. An angel directed her to depart from Manchester, and to seek the Promised Land in America. Thence with seven believers, five men and two women, she went and took up her abode in the backwoods of the State of New York at the place now known as Water Vliet, the parent settlement of the Shakers. After making many converts and providing for the management of her sect, she died when she had been in America some eight years. But her disciples believe themselves still to be in constant communication with her, and she is supposed by them to give constant proofs of her anxiety for their well-being. The "Shakers" accept the canonical Books of the Scriptures in their entirely, although, of course, they give their own interpretation to them. They are strictly celibates, and they have never, that I know of, occasioned any scandal by their conduct. Macdonald remained with them at Water Vliet for some days, and he thus describes their order of divine service:—

"At half-past seven p.m. on the dancing days all the members retired to their separate rooms, where they sat in solemn silence, just gazing at the stove, until the silver tones of a small tea-bell gave signal for them to assemble in the large hall. Thither they proceeded in perfect order and solemn silence. Each had on thin dancing shoes, and on entering the hall they walked on tiptoe, and took up their position as follows: the brothers formed a rank on the right and the sisters on the left, facing each other about five feet apart. After all were in their proper places the chief elder stepped into the centre of the space, and gave an exhortation for about five minutes, concluding with an invitation to them all to go forth—old men, young men, and maidens—and worship God with all their might in the dance. Accordingly they 'went forth,' the men stripping off their coats, and remaining in their shirt sleeves. First they formed a procession and marched round the room at double-quick time, while four brothers and sisters stood in the centre singing for them. After marching in this manner until they got a little warm they commenced dancing, and continued it until they were all pretty well tired. During the dance the sisters kept on one side and the brothers on the other, and not a word was spoken by any of them. After they appeared to have had enough of this exercise the elder gave the signal to stop, when immediately each one took his or her place in an oblong circle formed around the room, and all waited to see if any one had received a 'gift'—that is, an inspiration to do something odd. Then two of the sisters would commence whirling round like a top with their eyes shut, and continued this motion for about fifteen minutes, when they suddenly stopped and resumed their places as steadily as if they had never stirred. During the whirl the members stood round like statues looking on in solemn silence."

It is during the "whirling" that Mother Anne is supposed to send the message she desires to be delivered to her assembled votaries. On the occasion to which Macdonald refers, one of the "whirlers," after saying to the head eldress, "I have a communication to make," proceeded, "Mother Anne has sent two angels to inform us that a tribe of Indians has been round here two days and want the brothers and sisters to take them in. There are outside the building there looking in at the windows."

"I shall never forget (says Macdonald) how I looked round the windows expecting to see the yellow faces when this announcement was made, but I believe some of the old folks who eyed me bit their lips and smiled. It caused no alarm to the rest; but the first elder exhorted the brothers to take in the poor spirits and assist them to get salvation. He afterwards repeated more of what the angels had said—viz., that the Indians were a savage tribe, who had all died before Columbus discovered America, and had been wandering ever since. Mother Anne wanted them to be received into the meeting to-morrow night."

Accordingly, the next evening, after the dancing was over, the sister originally entrusted with the message, after the doors and widows of the hall had been opened, said that she saw strangers mingling with the brothers and sisters. The chief elder exhorted them that they should "take the strangers in."

Whereupon (says Macdonald) eight or nine of the sisters became possessed of the spirits of Indian "squaws," and about six of the brethren became Indians. Then ensued a regular "pow-wow," with whooping and yelling and strange antics, such as would require a Dickens to describe. The sisters and brothers, squatted down on the floor together, and the elders and eldresses endeavoured to keep them asunder, telling the men they must be separated from the squaws, and otherwise instructing them in the rules of Shakerism. Some of the Indians then wanted some "succotash," which was soon brought them from the kitchen in wooden dishes and placed on the floor, when they commenced eating it with their fingers. These performances continued till about ten o'clock; then the chief elder asked the Indians to go away, telling them they would find some one waiting to conduct them to the Shakers in the heavenly world. At this announcement the possessed men and women became themselves again, and all retired to rest."

In a similar manner Napoleon I. and General Washington, with many members of their staffs, were received into the "Shaker" community in Macdonald's presence. I will not fatigue you with further particulars, but seeing that the Shakers are celibates, and therefore all converts, or perverts as one may think, their numbers are somewhat striking. Perhaps if Mrs. Girling and her friends had been possessed with the spirit of Rufus, who had some connection, I believe, with the New Forest, they would not so obstinately have rejected offers of shelter the other bitterly cold night.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN.

* * *

PORT AND STARBOARD.—Mr. William Stirling Lacon sends the following extract from a communication just received from Vienna:—"We noticed the letters in *The Times* on this subject, and the practice of Norway, Sweden, France, and Spain, and the French decree. We hope our Government will issue an order like the French one, although the moving of the ship's head in accordance with the word of command is now generally in use on board of Austrian ships."

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

As already announced, Mr. H. M. Stanley, who is conducting the joint expedition of *The Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald*, has forwarded two letters from Zanzibar. Of these the following is the first:—

ZANZIBAR, EAST COAST OF AFRICA.
Nov. 15.

For the last four or five years the island and town called Zanzibar have been very prominently before the public. The rigorous measures pursued by the British Government for the suppression of the slave trade on this coast, and the appeals of Livingstone on behalf of the aboriginal African, have made Zanzibar a well-known name. Previous to this time it was comparatively unknown—as little known, indeed, as the polysyllabic name by which it is described in the Periplus of Arrian. The mention of Zanguebar, Zanji-bar—or, as it is now called, Zanzibar—produced very little interest. Some few people there were who remembered there was such a name in very big characters on the map of the world, occupying a large strip on the east side of Africa, seen during their school-boy-days, but what that name indicated or comprehended very few knew or cared. They thought that it might be a very wild land, peopled with cannibals and the like, no doubt; for I remember well, when I first returned from Africa, that a great number of those gentlemen who frequent clubs and fashionable societies often asked me, "Where the deuce is Zanzibar?" There were people, however, who prospered and grew rich on the ignorance of their white brothers, so wofully deficient in elementary geographical knowledge. These were the staid old merchants of London, New York, Salem, and Hamburg, who had agents living at Zanzibar, unobtrusively collecting precious cargoes of African productions, and shipping them home to their employers, who sold them again quietly and unobtrusively to manufacturers at enormous profits. Great sums of money were made for many years by these old merchants until the slave-trade question began to be agitated and Livingstone's fate became a subject of inquiry. At this date a Committee of the House of Commons held a protracted sitting, sifting every item of information relating to the island and its prospects, its productions, commerce, &c., and the *New York Herald* despatched a special commissioner in search of Livingstone, one result of whose mission was the publication of the name of Zanzibar far and wide. Captain Burton has also written two large volumes, which bear the conspicuous title of "Zanzibar," in large gold letters, on their backs; but very few copies of this work, I imagine, have found their way among the popular classes. I mean to try in the present letter to convey a description of the island, its prince, and such subjects in relation to them, as will suit any mind likely to take an interest in reading it. De Horsey's "African Pilot" describes Zanzibar as being an island 46 miles in length by 18 miles in width at its greatest breadth, though its average breadth is not more than from 9 to 12 miles. The "African Pilot" and Nove's "Epitome" place the island in south latitude 6 deg. 27.42, and in east longitude 39 deg. 32.57, but the combined navigating talent on board her Majesty's surveying ship *Nassau* locates Zanzibar in south latitude 6 deg. 9.36, and east longitude 39 deg. 14.43. Between the island and the mainland runs a channel from 20 to 30 miles in width, well studded with coral islands, sandbars, sandbanks, and coral reefs.

The first view the stranger obtains of Zanzibar is of low land covered with verdure. If he has been much informed concerning the fevers which trouble the white traveller in equatorial Africa, he is very likely to be impressed in his own mind that the low land is very suggestive of it; but a nearer view is more pleasing, and serves to dispel much of the vague fear or uneasiness with which he has approached the dreaded region of ill-health and sorrow. The wind is gentle and steady which fills the vessel's sails; the temperature of the air is moderate, perhaps at 70 degrees or 75 degrees Fahrenheit; the sky is of one cerulean tint; the sea is not troubled and scarcely rocks the ship; the shore is a mass of vivid green; the feathery fronds of palm trees, and the mango's towering globes of foliage relieve the monotony; while the gleaming white houses of the rich Arabs heighten the growing pleasure with the thought that the "fever may not be so bad as people say it is." Proceeding southward through the channel that separates Zanzibar from the continent, and hugging the shore of the island, you will many times be gratified by most pleasant tropical scenes, and by a strange fragrance which is borne from the leaf-clad island—a fragrance which may remind you of "Ceylon's spicy isle." With a good glass you will be able to make out first the cocoa palm and the deep dark green orb of foliage which the mango raises above when the tree is in its prime, the graceful bombax, and the tall tamarind, while numbers of gigantic trees of some kind loom over masses of umbrageous shrubbery. Bits of cultivated land, clusters of huts, solitary *tembes*, gardens, and large square white houses, succeed each other quickly, until your attention is attracted by the sight of shipping in the distance; and near by, growing larger and larger every moment, the city of Zanzibar, the greatest commercial mart on the East Coast of Africa. Arrived in the harbour, you will find the vessel anchors about four hundred yards from the town, close to a few more European ships, and perhaps a British man-of-war or two; while a number of queer-looking craft, which you will style "native," lie huddled between your own vessel and the shore. These native boats are of various tonnage and size, from the unwieldy Arab trading dhow, with two masts leaning inelegantly and untrimly towards the bows, while the towering after-part reminds you of the pictures of ships in the Spanish Armada, to the lengthy, low, and swift-looking *mpets*, which, when seen going before the wind, seems to be skimming the sea like a huge white seagull.

Beyond the native fleet of trading Muscat dhows, Kilwa slavers, Pangani wood-carriers, and those vessels which carry passengers to the mainland, the town of Zanzibar rises from the beach in a nearly crescent form, white, glaring and unsymmetrical. The narrow, tall, whitewashed house of the reigning Prince Barghash bin Said towers almost in the centre of the first line of buildings; close to it on the right, as you stand looking at the town from shipboard, is the saluting battery, which numbers some thirty guns or thereabouts; and behind rises a mere shell of a dingy old Portuguese fort, which might almost be knocked into pieces by a few rounds from Snider muskets. Hard by the water battery is the German Consul's house, as neat as clean whitewash can make an Arab building, and next to this edifice rises the double residence and offices of her Britannic Majesty's Assistant Political Resident, surmounted by the most ambitious of flagstaffs. Next comes an English merchant's house, and then the buildings occupied by Mr. Augustus Sparhawk, the agent of the great house of John Bertram and Co., of Salem, Massachusetts; while between the English merchant's house and the Bertram agency, in neighbourly proximity, is seen the snow-white house of Mr. Frederick M. Cheney, agent of Arnold, Hines, and Co., of New York; and beyond all, at the extreme right, on the far end of the crescent, at Shanghai Point, appears in isolated vastness the English Residency, which was formerly the house of Bishop Tozer and his scanty flock of youthful converts. If you start again from that central and prominent point, the Palace of his Highness, and intend to take a searching view of the salient objects of observation along the sea front of the town, you will observe that to the left of the water battery are a number of sheds roofed with palm fronds, and that in front of these is about the only thing resembling a wharf visible on the beach. This, you will be told is, the Zanzibar Custom House. There may be a native dhow discharging her cargo, and lines of burly strong labourers come and go—go and come—continually, bearing to the Custom House bales, packages, ivory tusks, and what not and returning for fresh burdens; while on the wharf turbaned Arabs and long-shirted half-castes either superintend the work or from idle curiosity stand by to look on. Moving the eye leftward of the Custom House to a building of noble dimensions, you will see, that mixture of richness of woodwork with unkempt slovenliness and general untidiness or semi-decay, which attracts the traveller in almost all large Turkish and Arab houses, whether in Turkey, Egypt, or Arabia. This is the new palace of Prince Burghash. The dark-brown verandah, with its open lattice work, interlaced bars of wood, and infinitesimal carving—the best work of an Arab artisan—strikes one as peculiarly adapted for a glowing climate like this of Zanzibar. But if the eye surmounts that woodwork it will find itself shocked at observing the half-finished roof and the seams of light which fall through it, and the dingy whitewash and the semi-ruinous state of the upper part of the structure. A little left of this stand two palatial buildings,

which for size dwarf even the British Residency. One is the house of Nassar bin Said, the Prime Minister of his Highness; the other is inhabited by the Sultan's harem. Beyond these large buildings are not many more. The compact line of solid buildings becomes broken by unsightly sheds with thatched roofs. This is the Melinde quarter, a place devoted to the sale of fish, fruit, &c., to which new European arrivals are banished to seek residences among the few stone houses to be found there. Past Melinde is the shallow Malagash inlet; the cause—I may say the main, perhaps the only cause of the unhealthiness of the town of Zanzibar—and, beyond the Malagash inlet extends the country, like a rich, prolific garden, teeming with tropical plants and trees, sloping gently upward as far as the purpling ridges of Elayeu.

Such is Zanzibar and its suburbs to the new arrival, as he attempts to note down his observations from shipboard. Descending the side ladder, he is rowed ashore, and if he has a letter of introduction is welcomed by some "noble specimen of a British merchant," or an "American merchant of thirty-five or forty years' standing," or a British official, or by one of those indescribables who have found their way into Zanzibar, and who patiently bide for the good time that is reported and believed to be coming; for I find that Zanzibar, instead of attracting the real merchant, has, since my last visit, but changed its European inutiles. When I was here before I met a living specimen of the happy and sanguine Micawber class. He is gone, but another fills his place. One can scarcely dare say anything good of Zanzibar, or of any other place, without attracting the wrong class of persons; and, as I am on this topic, I may as well specify what class can be benefited pecuniarily by immigration to Zanzibar. To an enterprising man of capital Zanzibar, and the entire sea-line of the Sultan's dominions, offer special advantages. A person with a capital of £5,000 might soon make his £20,000 out of it, but not by bringing his money and his time and health to compete with great rich mercantile houses of many years' standing and experience, and settling at Zanzibar, vainly attempting to obtain the custom of the natives, who are perfectly content with their time-honoured white friends, when the entire coast-line of the mainland invites his attention, his capital, his shrewdness, and his industry. The new arrival must do precisely what the old merchants did when they commenced business. He must go where there is no rivalry, no competition, if he expects to have a large business and quick returns for his money. He must bring his river steamer of light draught, and penetrate the interior by the Rufiji, the Pangani, the Mtwana, or the Jub, and purchase the native produce at first cost, and re-sell to the large mercantile houses of Zanzibar, or ship home. The copal of the Rufiji plain, accessible, as I know by experience, to a light-draught steamer, is now carried on the shoulders of natives to Dar Salaam and Mbuamajii, to be sold to the Banians, who re-ship it to Zanzibar, and there resell to the European merchant. The ivory of Unyamwezi is brought down close to Mbumi Usagara, which is accessible in a light-draught steamer by the Wami. The ivory trade of Masai, and the regions north, is carried down through a portion of the Pangani Valley, and the Pangani for a short distance is also navigable, and furnishes a means of enabling the white merchant to overreach his more settled white brothers at Zanzibar. The Jub river, next to the Zambesi, is the largest river on the East Coast of Africa, while it is comparatively unknown. Arab caravans penetrate the regions south of it, and obtain large quantities of ivory and hides. Why should not the white merchant attempt to open legitimate trade in the same articles by means of the river? When John Bertram, of Salem, Massachusetts, came to Zanzibar, some forty years ago, there was not a single European house here. He was an officer of a whaling vessel when he saw this large town, with its splendid opportunities for commencing a mercantile business. On arriving home, he invested the results of his venture in chartering a small vessel with goods such as would meet a ready sale in Zanzibar. The speculation turned out to be a fine one; he repeated it, and then established an agency at Zanzibar, while he himself resided at Salem to conduct the business at home, to receive the cargoes from Zanzibar, and ship cloth and other goods to his agency out here. The business which the young whaler started continued to thrive. Agent succeeded agent as each man went home, after a few years' stay in Zanzibar, to enjoy the fruit of his labours. Boys sent out to learn the business became responsible clerks, then head agents, and subsequently opulent merchants, and so on from year to year, until John Bertram can point with just pride to his own millions and the long list of men whom he taught, encouraged, sustained by his advice, and enriched. The moral of all this is, that what John Bertram, of Salem, did at Zanzibar can be done by any large-minded, enterprising Englishman or American on the mainland of Africa. Nay, as there is a larger field on the mainland, and as he can profit by the example of Bertram, he can do more.

Men experienced in the ways of Oriental life need not to be told in detail how people live in Zanzibar, or how the town appears within, or what the Arabs and half-castes and Wangunna know of sanitary laws. Zanzibar is not the best, the cleanliest, or the prettiest town I have ever seen; nor, on the other hand, is it the worst, the filthiest, or the ugliest town. While there is but little to praise or glorify in it, there is a good deal to condemn, and, while you censure it, you are very likely to feel that the cause for condemnation is irremediable and hopeless. But the European merchants find much that is endurable at Zanzibar. It is not nearly the intolerable place that the smelted rocks of Aden have made Steamer Point, nor has it the parboiling atmosphere of Bushire or Busrah, nor is it cursed by the merciless heat of Ismailia or Port Said. If you expose yourself to the direct rays of the sun of Zanzibar for a considerable time, it would be as fatal for you as though you did such an unwise thing on the Aden isthmus. Within doors, however, life is tolerable—nay, it is luxuriously comfortable. We—I mean Europeans—have numbers of servants to wait on us, to do our smallest bidding. If we need a light for our cigars, or our walking-cane, or our hats when we go out, we never think of getting these things for ourselves, or of doing anything which another could do for us. We have only the trouble of telling our servants what to do, and even of this trouble we would gladly be relieved. One great comfort to us out here is that there is no society to compel us to imprison our necks within linen collars, or half-strangle ourselves with a silken tie, or to be anxious about any part of our dress. The most indolent never think of shifting their night *pyjamas* until nearly mid-day. Indeed, we could find it in our hearts to live in them altogether, except that we fear a little chaff from our neighbours. Another luxury we enjoy out here, which may not always be obtained in Europe without expense. What think you of a salt-water bath morning, noon, and evening just before dinner? Our servants fill our tubs for us, for our residences stand close to the sea, and it is neither trouble nor expense, if we care at all for the luxury, to undress in the cool room, and take a few minutes' cooling in the tub. Though we are but a very small colony of whites, we resemble, microscopically, society at home. We have our good men, and true, and sociable men; we have large-hearted hospitable men, our peg-giving friends, our hail-fellows-well-met, and perambulating gossips. Our houses are large, roomy, and cool; we have plenty of servants; we have good fruit on the island; we enjoy health while we have it; and with our tastes, education, and natural love of refinement, we have contrived to surround ourselves with such luxuries as serves to prolong good health, peace of mind, and life, and Inshallah! shall continue to do so while we stay in Zanzibar. The above is but the frank, outspoken description of himself, that might be given by a dignified and worthy Zanzibar merchant of long standing, and of European extraction. And your Commissioner will declare that it is as near truth as though the Zanzibar merchant of long standing and experience had written it himself.

Now we have had the Europeans of Zanzibar, their houses, and mode and law of life described, let us get into the streets and endeavour to see for ourselves the nature of the Native and the Semitic resident, and ascertain how far they differ from the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American sub-limities. As we move away towards the Seyyid's Palace, we gradually become conscious that we have left the plastered streets with their small narrow gutters, which re-echoed our footsteps so noisily. The tall houses where the Europeans live, separated by but a narrow passage ten feet wide, shut out the heat and dazzling glare which otherwise the clean whitewashed walls would have reflected. When we leave these behind we come across the hateful blinding sunlight, and our nostrils become irritated by an amber-coloured dust, from the "garbling" of copal and orchilla weed, and we are sensible of two separate smells which affect the senses. One is the sweet fragrance of cloves, the other is the odour which a crowd of slaves bearing clove bags exhale from their perspiring bodies. Shortly we come across an irregular square blank in the buildings which had hemmed us in from the sunlight. A fetid garbage heap, débris of mud houses, sugar-cane leavings, orange and banana peelings, make piles which, festering and rotting in the sun, are unsightly to the eye and offensive to the nostrils. And just by we see the semi-ruinous Portuguese fort, a most feeble and dilapidated structure. Several rusty and antique cannon lie strewn along the base of its front wall, and a dozen or so of dusky and beggarly-looking half-castes, armed with long straight swords and antique Muscat matchlocks, affect to be soldiers and guardians of the gate. Fortunately, however, for the peace of the town and the reigning Prince, the prisoners whom the soldiers guard are mildmannered and gentle enough, few of them having committed a worse crime than participating in a bloodless street brawl, or being found intoxicated in the street.

(To be continued.)

RITUALISM AND ART.

An "Old Artist," in the *Builder*, says:—Ritualism is a revival of mediævalism, and mediævalism is a corruption of the beautiful and true in art as it is in religion. Take, for example, its architecture, analyze it, and what do we find its elements to consist of? First, foliated and floral device, often in luxuriance, laid as it were, upon a framework of geometric shape, connected and varied by means of lines, dots, teeth, stars, and such-like things, with occasional representation of angels, men, and beasts—mostly ugly, sometimes hideous. Enter one of our cathedrals, and what is the kind of feeling that comes over you? It is one of gloom, of depression—a lowering of the healthy tone of the vital system; and yet we are told this is a reverential feeling, proper and befitting Christian worship. The fact is, this does not savour of Heaven, but of Rome; it is sepulchral; its very odour is mouldiness and chill. And what can be said of the finery in connection with ritual ceremonial, for it is quite unworthy the name of art? That it is fitted only to delight children. One thing, however, about it is very significant—its symbolism. But by that we are thrown back into the childhood of the world, into Assyrian and Egyptian darkness, before the beauty of art had ever been realized. But it becomes a mighty power in the hands of a priesthood now, as it did then, to mystify things they do not understand.

BURNING PEPPER IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The burning of cayenne pepper for the purpose of making congregations sneeze is not a practice sanctioned by canonical, or, indeed, any other law. For this "innovation" a young man has been brought before the magistrates at the Preston police-court charged with causing a disturbance in the Wesleyan Chapel in that town on the previous Sunday evening. It seems that he went into the chapel soon after service commenced, and dropped a piece of lighted cotton waste in the aisle, in which had been mixed a quantity of cayenne pepper. The result was most distressing. The whole congregation was affected by fits of uncontrollable sneezing, some persons were violently sick, others fled from the chapel, and the minister himself, who suffered in like manner with his flock, was compelled to discontinue the service. The offender having been pointed out, an effort was made by the chapel-keeper to eject him, when he added to the excitement he had caused by kicking that functionary severely on the legs. For this offence he was fined 10s. and costs; but as he expressed contrition for attempting to suffocate the congregation, that charge was not pressed, and he was ordered only to pay costs for the misdemeanour. The affair is on all accounts to be regretted, for there is quite enough heat at present in religious circles without the introduction of cayenne pepper.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The papers concerning the foreign relations of the United States, which were transmitted to Congress with the President's Message, make a volume of over twelve hundred pages. Among the correspondence is a letter from Caleb Cushing, American Minister at Madrid, to Secretary Fish, in which he says:—"According to the latest official estimates here, the number of troops sent from the Peninsula to Cuba from the year 1869 down to the present day is 82,500, of which number 36,412 have succumbed to the field or from disease, leaving only a nominal force of, say, 46,000, many of whom must be invalids, for the present service of the Government, in addition to which it deserves to be noted that a large number of muskets purchased by the last Captain-General for use in Cuba have been withdrawn and ordered home for use in the Peninsula. It is not surprising that under these circumstances great discouragement should prevail in official circles here, to say nothing of the uncertainty more or less respecting the purposes and actions of political parties throughout the country, with the great question rising above all others, whether or not at some unexpected moment the troops may not 'pronounce,' for it is no exaggeration to say that the political fortunes of Spain at all times during the present generation, and never more so than at the present time, are mainly dependent on the will of the army. The conscription will yield at least 75,000 men for the army; it will also yield to the treasury 300,000,000 of reals ($15,000,000) on amounts paid for exemption." Secretary Fish, writing to Minister Cushing, August 26th, says:—"I acknowledge the receipt of your interesting despatch of the 30th ultimo, No. 66, in relation to the possibility of your European intervention in the affairs of Spain. It confirms the accounts which have reached this country of atrocities in warfare which seem incredible in the 19th century, which are without excuse or palliation, and a continuance of which would be degrading to human nature."—*Times.*

Kladderadatsch (the Berlin *Punch*) represents the leading Ultramontane members of the German Parliament in jackets, saying that they have resolved to give the lie to Prince Bismarck, who stated that Kullmann held fast by their coat-tails.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

8TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

There has been more business doing in new Patna opium; at the opening of the market the drug was placed at $570 cash, closing at $577½ with an upward tendency. Sales of Benares have been effected of only a few chests, at $540 to $545 cash, closing at $540 sellers. No change in other kinds.

9TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

New Patna $580 cash, opening rate, closing at $585 steady; New Benares $540 cash, opening rate, closing at $545 cash, and $548¾ on credit; Old Patna $580 opening rate, closing at $585 steady; Old Benares $560 to $562½, little doing; Malwa $550 to $555, cash and credit.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ...4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2¼ to 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73¼
Private, 30 days' sight 73¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$10 cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share, nominal.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 81 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$192 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$537½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 80 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$7 per share, nominal.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK	Tamesa	Green	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Norma	Nussbaum	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY, NSW	Alva	Souza	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKSTOWN AND SYDNEY	Adria (str.)	E. W. Breeze		Hop Kee	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Game Cock	Stoddard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lotte	Hildebrand	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hermon		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)	Phillip	Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)	A. B. MacTavish	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Tigre (str.)	Brunet	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Hydaspes (str.)	D. Rennoldson		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Candida	Obieta	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Nomdeden	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Fleurcais		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hector (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO	Hai-Loong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 12th inst., daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 14th inst., daylight.
SWATOW AND AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

Have just Opened a Choice Assortment of
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
with 6 Buttons.
SCARBRO' and HOME SPUN MADE-UP COSTUMES.
CLOTH JACKETS, HYMALAYA SHAWLS.
AUSTRIAN CHAIR RUGS.
LADIES' FRENCH TRIMMED FELT HATS,
Plain and Beaded.
CHOICE FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS and FICHUS,
in great variety.
BERLIN SLIPPERS and CUSHION PATTERNS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK, DRAB, AND FAWN FELT HATS,
in the latest and most approved shapes:
THE DOVER, STAMFORD, ARGYLE, STRASBURG, RYDE, and BEAUFORT.
All the new Shapes in
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, and SHIRTS.
WARM UNDERCLOTHING and DRESSING GOWNS.
GENTLEMEN'S CALF and STOUT WALKING BOOTS.

2101 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

730]

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

榮記煤炭
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1503 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
TH. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.

BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
OSTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
UNE.

HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.

CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.

BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER CURLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY **
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AVH GIN, in Square Bottles.
Apply to
E. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.

tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.

tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.

2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets,
(Nearly opposite the German Club,)
Open daily, Saturdays excepted.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AFTER this Date and until further notice, Prices will be as follows:—
Cameo Portraits, {(if in one order)} for 1 doz. $4.00
Do. do. for 2 doz. 7.00
" " " 3 " 9.00
" " " 5 " 12.00
Cabinet Portraits, " " ½ " 5.00
" " " 1 " 8.00
Portraits 8 by 6, plain, ...each 6.00
" worked up and mounted... " 10.00
Enlargements made from any Photograph (faded or otherwise) colored in oil and framed complete, ... 25.00
Views from Negatives in Stock, ... 0.50
do do per doz. 5.00
Outdoor groups at private houses on Saturdays by arrangement.
Views of Private Houses and Grounds to order, first copy, ... $10.00
Extra copies, ...each 0.50
Patrons of the Hongkong Photographic Rooms can get their servants taken at, first copy, ... 0.50
Extra copies, ... 0.25
N.B.—Suitable Colours for Dress are black, brown, and green.

During the cold season the best light for portraiture is from 10 till 1.

tf 2068 Hongkong, 10th December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR"
will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

185 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. B. MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

6d 207 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1875. [213

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1875. [214

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM"
will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

203 Hongkong, 5th February, 1875.

FOR COOKSTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Steamer
"ADRIA,"
Captain E. W. Breeze, will load here for the above Ports, and will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE.

3w 173 Hongkong, 30th January, 1875.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German Bark
"NORMA,"
Nussbaum, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 211 Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"CANDIDA,"
Obieta, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 201 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Bark
"HERMON"
will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 198 Hongkong, 4th February, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"TAMESA,"
Green, Master, will load at this Port and at Whampoa as above.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

163 Hongkong, 27th January, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Bark
"LOTTE,"
Capt. Hildebrand, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

170 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

FOR DUNEDIN, N. Z., AND SYDNEY, N.S.W.

THE A 1 Portuguese Ship
"ALVA,"
Captain Souza, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

tf 55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"GAME COCK,"
Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.

1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound, ...$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th February, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant BRUNET, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th February, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selections of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 23rd, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*HYDASPES*," Captain D. RENNOLDSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th February, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Shanghai.—Per *Hector*, to-day, the 10th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy, Tamsui, and Takao.—Per *Hai-loong*, to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Arratoon Apcar*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*TIGRE*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 11th February, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th February, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th February.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th February.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th January, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 15th February, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CHINA*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*HYDASPES*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 17th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 17th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 18th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 8th February, 1875.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi.............. } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles............ } 34 " " "
When forwarded viâ Southampton......... } 28 " " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters..................24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.......... 8 " each.
For Books and Patterns..... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents.
" 2 " 6 "
" 4 " 12 "
every additional 4 " 12 " }

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ
Brindisi.............. 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ
Marseilles.......... 36 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded viâ
Southampton...... 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mosambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters, ...8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers, ...2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns, ... } 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight................................ 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces......................... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces......................... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

THE LAST OF SIR ROGER.

There comes a message from the sea
To tell how Roger Tichborne—he
Who, by his waste of early years,
Taught perjurers' hopes to outweigh fears—
Far in the South Pacific died,
And sleeps the lonely wave beside.

It may be false, it may be true,
It carries but a doubtful hue;
But this is clear—the artful dodger,
Whose vulgarisms were "Just like Roger,"
Had ne'er found knaves, or misled fools,
Onslow and Whalley made his tools,
But for the fact that Roger went
Away in moody discontent,
Broke ties of duty, hearth and home,
In wild, unsettled lands to roam,
Went, Heaven knows whither, Heaven knows why,
In some far wilderness to die.

This is the lesson of the case:
Young men of our strong English race,
Destined to hold ancestral land,
Rule yourselves if you'd learn command;
Rush not to savage rudeness, weary
Of polish by excess made dreary,
From too luxurious life's routine.
Seek Himalayan change of scene;
Turn from the traps of Hurlinghame
To veldt's or prairie's wilder game,
For dull battue and tedious drive
Seek lions to keep sport alive,
And try if bisons can restore
A warmth that foxes wake no more.
Nor if some high-heeled, chignoned girl,
Of Prince's paragon and pearl,
Snub you, or with cold shoulder freeze,
Seek squaw at the Antipodes.

Noblesse oblige; this lesson take,
Ye gilded youth, for England's sake:
All time ill-spent revenge will wreak;
In life's stern law, they pay that break;
In person oftenest you make payment,
Sometimes Sir Roger breeds the Claimant.

—*Punch.*

THE MOTHER.

It has been truly said that the first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she instils the lesson of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labour is not in vain. She may drop into the grave; but she has left behind her influence that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped, and will do its office.

SOCIAL MISADVENTURES.

The majority of men have an exceeding dislike to appearing ridiculous, never having appreciated the full comedy of life, and that it must either be treated as comedy or tragedy, or, perhaps, as a nice admixture of both. To bring the foregoing remarks home to our present subject, when any of those ludicrous little mishaps occur which are described in witty works of fiction, or in comic periodicals, how painful they are to the principal actors in the scene, and how little he likes to hear of them again. When a young man enters a ball-room with his trousers tucked up; when a grave, wise man, like Pickwick, enters the wrong bedroom; when, as I once saw myself, a middle-aged lady comes down to breakfast having some stray locks still in the confinement of curl-papers, these unfortunate people by no means like to be reminded of their misadventures. There is really no fun, only cruelty, in reminding them of their heedlessness; and, indeed, it becomes a kind of torture if this is repeated *ad nauseam.* That great artist, Dickens, took care than none of Mr. Pickwick's companions, owing him respect, should venture to allude to that deplorable and shocking incident in good Mr. Pickwick's adventures. And this present writer would not dare to allude to the misfortune of that respectable middle-aged lady who, in absence of mind, had forgotten to release some of her locks from their mighty imprisonment, if she had not long ago passed away from this troublesome world. As, however, I have before intimated, it is the young who most feel having on any occasion made themselves absurd or ridiculous. The middle-aged man, unless he is a most fortunate individual, has gone through so much trouble, that these minor misfortunes of his youth are food for laughter for him as well as other people. Not always, though. A man in "the sere and yellow leaf" of life, has confessed to me that he feels hot all over, and knows that the colour is mounting to his face, when he remembers some of the most ludicrous adventures of a trivial kind in his early life. The sensitive, alas! are always sensitive; and even old age fails to harden them.—*Social Pressure. By the Author of "Friends in Council."*

BY LAKE MENZALEH IN EGYPT.

We turned from the false mirage to gaze on the true lake, whose calm, gleaming waters lay out-stretched far as the eye could reach, a wondrous mirror reflecting sky and clouds, all glowing in the early morning light. The whole surface of the lake was dotted with flocks of myriad wild-fowl of every sort and kind; thousands of dark-plumaged ducks, literally covering acres of water; and great bands of snowy gulls, of dazzling whiteness; with here and there a group of large white pelicans, looking in the distance like swans; till we discerned their huge beaks. In contrast with these somewhat ungainly fowls, were the flocks of graceful white ibis, a small and most elegant crane. But the chief feature in the bird-life of Lake Menzaleh is the incalculable multitude of delicate pink-plumaged flamingoes, standing motionless in endless lines, or stalking solemnly along in regular order, on long legs, till, startled by something to us invisible, one regiment or another took wing, still preserving their regular line, and revealing in their flight the pink flush of their pinions, with rich, warm colouring of the underside. In whatever direction we turned, as far as the extreme horizon, we saw the same long lines of delicate white and pink reflected in the still water, and we knew that they represented hundreds of the same beautiful cranes, patiently fishing—their presence revealing, at the same time, something of the multitude of fish which found their home in those calm, shallow waters. All this strange bird-life congregates in families, never mixing; the flocks of white ibis, dark wild-duck, or pink flamingoes, each distinct, as though they had legally divided their fishing-ground, and had no intention of poaching. On the far horizon, like birds of larger growth, lay a flotilla of feluccas, the graceful Nile boats, their delicate white sails just tinted by the rosy light of early dawn. In striking contrast with the warm tones of sky and lake, was the wonderful green of the canal, like gleaming aquamarine, through whose clear waters we could watch fish of every size darting to and fro. The green was the more remarkable, as being the connecting link between waters so intensely blue as those of both Mediterranean and Red Sea, a blue which seems as though it could not possibly be merely the result of exceeding depth, inasmuch as the intensity of colour is greatest where you look right down into the clear crystalline waters, and even the breaking of tiny wavelets fails to betray a tone of green, such as we are wont to associate with our northern seas. The multitude of fish tempted us to rig up fishing-tackle, as our progress was so slow that there seemed good reason to hope we might beguile some of the unwary and inquisitive swimmers which crowded so closely round us. Our bait consisted of cheese and flour, moistened with water, and beaten into the consistency of thick paste. Whenever we stuck in the sand, which we did six or seven times a day, there was time enough for the most leisurely fishing, and though we could not boast of great success, we had no reason to be dissatisfied with our sport, and Egyptian fish were voted a very good variety for breakfast.—*Good Words.*

YEARS AND YEARS.

How long the years seem when we are young! To wait a year, "a whole year," for anything, appears to fifteen like an interminable probation. Looking back when one is fifty, a lifetime seems hardly longer than a twelvemonth seemed in youth. As we grow older, the years between us and the "great unknown future" are so few that we can almost see their moments slipping away from us as the sand drops in an hour-glass. Children have no idea of economising time. Time and eternity look to them all as one—there is plenty of space in which to fly kites and dress dolls.

PLAY-HOUSE MEMORANDA.

I once sat in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre next to a blind man, who, I afterwards learned, was a street-musician, well-known about London. The play was Richard the Third; and it was curious to observe the interest which he took in every successive scene, so far more lively than could be perceived in any of the company around him. At those pathetic interviews between the Queen and Duchess of York, after the murder of the children, his eyes (or, rather, the places where eyes should have been) gushed out tears in torrents; and he sat entranced in attention, while every one about him was tittering, partly at him, and partly at the grotesque figures and wretched action of the women who had been selected by managerial taste to personate those royal mourners. Having no drawback of sight to impair his sensibilities, he simply attended to the scene, and received its unsophisticated impression. So much the rather her celestial light shone inward. I was pleased with an observation which he made, when I asked him how he liked Kemble, who played Richard. "I should have thought," said he, "that that man had been reading out of a book, if I had known that I was in a playhouse."

I was once amused in a different way, by a knot of country-people who had come to see a play at that same theatre. They seemed perfectly inattentive to all the best performers, for the first act or two, though the piece was admirably played, but kept poring in the play-bill, and were evidently watching for the appearance of one who was to be the source of supreme delight to them that night. At length the expected actor arrived, who happened to be in possession of a very insignificant part, not much above a mule. I saw their faint attempt at raising a clap on his appearance, and their disappointment at not being seconded by the audience in general. I saw them try to admire, and to find out something very wonderful in him, and wondering all the while at the moderate sensation he produced. I saw their pleasure and their interest subside, at last, into flat mortification, when the riddle was at once unfolded by my recollecting that this performer bore the same name with an actor, then in the acme of his celebrity, at Covent Garden, but who lately finished his theatrical and mortal career on the other side of the Atlantic. They had come to see Mr. C——, but had come to the wrong house.

It is a stale remark to say that I have constantly found the interest excited at a playhouse to bear an exact inverse proportion to the price paid for admission. Formerly, when my sight and hearing were more perfect, and my purse a little less so, I was a frequenter of the upper gallery in the old theatres. The eager attention, the breathless listening, the anxiety not to lose a word, the quick anticipation of the significance of the scene (every sense kept, as it were, upon a sharp lookout), which are exhibited by the occupiers of those higher and now almost out-of-sight regions (who, going seldom to a play, cannot afford to lose anything by inattention), suffer some little diminution as you descend to the lower or two-shilling ranks; but still the joy is lively and unalloyed: save that by some little incursion of manners, the expression of it is expected to abate somewhat of its natural liveliness. The oaken plaudits of the trunk-maker would here be considered as going a little beyond the line. In the pit first begins that accursed critical faculty, which, making a man the judge of his own pleasures, too often constitutes him the executioner of his own and others'. You may see the jealousy of being unduly pleased, the suspicion of being taken in to admire, in short, the vile critical spirit creeping and diffusing itself, and spreading from the wrinkled brows and cloudy eyes of the front-row sages and newspaper reporters (its proper residence), till it infects and clouds over the thoughtless, vacant countenance of John Bull tradesmen, and clerks of counting-houses, who, but for that approximation, would have been contented to have grinned without rule, and to have been pleased without asking why. The sitting next a critic is contagious. Still, now and then a genuine spectator is to be found among them—a shopkeeper and his family, whose honest titillations of mirth, and generous chucklings of applause, cannot wait or be at leisure to take the cue from some sour judging faces about them. Haply they never dreamed that there were such animals in nature as critics or reviewers; even the idea of an author may be a speculation they never entered into; but they take the mirth they find as the pure effusion of the actor-folks, set there on purpose to make them fun. I love the uninquiring gratitude of such spectators. As for the boxes, I never can understand what brings the people there. I see such frigid indifference, such unconcerned spectatorship, such impenetrability to pleasure or its contrary, such being in the house, and yet not of it: certainly they come far nearer the nature of the gods, upon the system of Lucretius at least, than those honest, hearty, well-pleased, unindifferent mortals above, who, from time immemorial, have had that name upon no other ground than situation, assigned them.

Take the playhouse altogether, there is a less sum of enjoyment than used to be. Formerly you might see something like the effect of novelty upon a citizen, his wife, and daughters, in the pit; their curiosity upon every new face that entered upon the stage. The talk of how they got in at the door, and how they were crowded upon some former occasion, made a topic till the curtain drew up. People go too often, now-a-days, to make their ingress or egress of consequence. Children of seven years of age will talk as familiarly of the performers, ay, and as knowingly (according to the received opinion), as grown persons—more than the grown persons in my time. Oh, when shall I forget first seeing a play!—at the age of five or six? It was Artaxerxes. Who played or who sung in it, I know not. Such low ideas as actors' names, or actors' merits, never entered my head. The mystery of delight was not cut open and dissipated for me by those who took me there. It was Artaxerxes and Arbaces and Mandane that I saw, not Mr. Beard or Mr. Leoni or Mrs. Kennedy. It was all enchantment and a dream. No such pleasure has since visited me, but in dreams. I was in Persia for the time; and the burning idol of their devotion in the temple almost converted me into a worshipper. I was awestruck, and believed those significations to be something more than elemental fires. I was, with Uriel, in the body of the sun. What should I have gained by knowing (as I should have done, had I been born thirty years later) that the solar representation was a mere painted scene that had neither fire nor light in itself, and that the royal phantoms which passed in review before me were but such common mortals as I could see every day out of my father's windows? We crush the faculty of delight and wonder in children by explaining every thing. We take them to the source of the Nile, and show them the scanty runnings, instead of letting the beginnings of that sevenfold stream remain in impenetrable darkness—a mysterious question of wonderment and delight to ages.—*Charles Lamb.*

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/ₒ) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/ₒ on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/ₒ.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding one month	¼ „
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ „
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/ₒ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/ₒ) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/ₒ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/ₒ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—

45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.

1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/ₒ) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/ₒ) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 9th February, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per 400lbs.	$93.00 a $110.50
„ „ 26 a 32	„	111.00 a 110.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	120.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.75 a 1.90
„ 8 lbs	„	1.97 a 2.00
„ 8½ lbs	„	2.20 a 2.27
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed	„	2.10 a 2.35
„ 64 a 66	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ 68 a 80	„	2.85 a 3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.60 a 2.65
„ 40 „	„	3.90 a 4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.80 a 2.05
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.15 a 2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.90 a 3.95
DYED BROCADE Do.	„	3.30 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.85 a 6.00
CHINTZ	„	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.62
„ Brown	„	0.60 a 0.64
„ Red	„	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.13 a 0.17
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.80 a 9.90
„ „ Assorted	„	9.30 a 9.35
„ *HH* Scarlet	„	9.80 a 9.90
„ „ Assorted	„	9.30 a 9.35
CAMLETS, SSS	„	16.50 a 17.00
„ SS	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ S	„	19.00 a 19.20
„ *BBB*	„	20.00 a 20.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	„	15.50 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.50 a 3.60
„ Hoop	„	4.50 a 4.65
„ Bar	„	3.25 a 3.40
„ Wire	„	8.25 a 8.50
LEAD	„	7.40 a 7.60
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.70 a 4.75
„ Swedish	„	4.80 a 4.90
TIN, Malacca	per picul	24.00 a 25.20
TIN PLATES	per box	7.80 a 8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	24.50 a 29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	„	210.00 a —
„ American	„	213.00 a —
SPELTER	„	7.25 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.00 a 13.50
„ Ningpo	„	13.50 a 14.00
„ Tientsin	„	14.40 a 15.00
„ Tungchow	„	14.50 a 15.40
„ Bengal	„	12.00 a 14.50
ALUM	„	1.35 a 1.65
SASSAMUNE, white	„	4.60 a 4.80
„ Black	„	3.50 a 3.60
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.85 a 1.90
„ „ millcleaned	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a 1.55
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	„	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.	
„ English steam	„	13.00 a 14.00
„ Sydney	„	10.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.30 a 3.60
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.80 a 6.00
„ Banjar	„	4.50 a 4.80
PEPPER, White	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ Black	„	11.50 a 14.75
BETEL NUT	„	2.80 a 3.75
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	„	4.00 a 4.85
„ South Seas	„	17.50 a 19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	1.50 a 2.20
„ Siam	„	2.50 a 2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs		6.25 a 6.50
„ „ „ of 100 lbs		2.30 a 2.75
„ California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.10 a 1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
„ California	„	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	„	6.70 a 7.15
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.60 a 3.70
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ Manila, Dry White	„	4.50 a 4.60
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	15.00 a 15.25
PEAS, White	„	1.88 a 1.90
„ Green	„	2.75 a 2.90
„ Black	„	1.75 a 1.90
„ Yellow	„	1.80 a 1.94
MUSHROOMS	„	60.00 a 65.00
SEAWEED, Green	„	2.25 a 2.50
„ Cut	„	2.70 a 2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	9.20 a 11.00
„ „ „ middle	„	7.75 a 8.20
„ „ „ small	„	5.20 a 5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	7.00 a 7.50
BEES WAX, Japan, White	„	12.50 a 13.00
„ Hankow	„	83.00 a 84.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	*Captain.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
				HONGKONG.	
				STEAMERS.	
Aden	Hosenson	Chi. str	524	C. M. S. N. Co	
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	Mactavish	Brit. str	2153	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Benledi	Buchanan	Brit. str	999	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bombay	C. F. Davis	Brit. str	1300	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	Philip	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Corregidor	Joaquim Lopez	Span. str	263	D. Lapraik & Co	
Danube	Clenchy	Brit. str	561	Tack-mee & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Fu-yow	Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	Amoy, &c.
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Hector	J. Bowley	Brit. str	1522	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Meiji Maru	Peters	Japan str	1000	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Namoa	Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	
Nanzing	Lamont	Brit. str	417	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	Edmond	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Singapore	Dumbreck	Brit. str	964	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Tigre	Brunet	Fren. str	1950	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Volga	Nomdeden	Fren. str	900	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Riddel	Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Yuen-tze-fee	Moalle	Brit. str	375	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

Vessels.	*Captain.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Abeille	Ollive	Fren. bk	289	Russell & Co	
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Alva	Souza	Port. sh	631	Brandao & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Amiral Devoulx	Cariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co	
Auguste	J. Watt	Brit. sch	174	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	
Batavia	Rogter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Bua Oaao	Tama	Siam. bk	318	Chinese	
Carl	Olzen	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Candida	J. de Obieta	Span. bk	335	Remedios & Co	Manila
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Delia	E. de Basozabal	Span. bk	386	Remedios & Co	
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	483	Gilman & Co	
Diamant	Ackemann	Ger. bk	296	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	9-6	Gilman & Co	Tientsin
Fortune	Shultze	Siam. bk	447	Tack-mee & Co	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	
Game Cock	Stoddard	Amr. sh	1120	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	
Handy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hermon	Mann	Brit. bk	390	Russell & Co	San Francisco
H. & L.	Estarico	Fren. bk	250	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kercbalon	A. Lanco	Fren. bk	267	McEwen, Frickel & Co	
La Paix	Magnient	Fren. bk	450	Landstein & Co	Takao
Lord Macaulay	Moukman	Brit. bk	846	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. sch	242	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lotte	Hilderbrand	Ger. bk	400	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Malvina	Kinge	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	Touron
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKeon	Brit. sh	450	Rozario & Co	
Miako	Cape	Brit. bk	516	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Monsoon	Hunter	Brit. bk	282	Rozario & Co	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Noemi	Aucam	Fren. bk	354	Carlowitz & Co	
Norma	Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Wm. Pustau & Co	Hamburg
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Peri	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bg	276	Siemssen & Co	
Portland	Smith	Brit. sh	372	Rozario & Co	Dunedin, &c.
Rance	Griebend	Fren. bk	559	Frazar & Co	
Siamese Crown	T. Weth	Siam. sh	539	Tack-mee & Co	
St. Paul	T. M. Otten	Siam. bk	300	Tack-mee & Co	
Tai Watt	F. Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tamesa	Green	Brit. bk	713	Wm. Pustau & Co	New York
Valentine	J. Gouligo	Fren. bg	337	Carlowitz & Co	
Weymouth	F. J. Hunt	Brit. sh	900	Russell & Co	San Francisco
				RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.	
Chase	Mather‡	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

Vessels.	*Captains.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
				WHAMPOA.	
				SAILING VESSELS.	
Charite	Herve	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co	
Ellon Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	330	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
				CANTON	
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	793	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Ningpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Scott	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yantic	McDougal	U.S. cor.	490		
				MACAO.	
				In port on 30th January, 1875.	
Camoes	J. Gumaroes	Port. g-b.			
Spark ‡		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Tejo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			
				‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*	
				SWATOW.	
				In port on 28th January, 1875.	
Dronning Louise		Dan. bk	269	Order	
Faworth Castle		Brit. bk	354	Order	Chefoo
Froblich		Ger. bg	360	Order	
Hieronimus		Ger. bk	227	Order	Taiwanfoo
Holstein		Ger. sch	280	Order	Taiwanfoo
Lady Clarendon		Brit. sh	1307	Order	Singapore
Lunalilo		Haw. bk	473	Order	Shanghai
Nardoo		Brit. bk	379	Order	Chefoo
Ocean		Ger. bk	457	Order	Saigon
Peter		Ger. bk	397	Order	Taiwanfoo
				AMOY.	
				In port on 26th January, 1875.	
Adeline	Michelsen	Ger. sch	134	Pasedag & Co	Chefoo
Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	209	Pasedag & Co	
Carl Ludwig	Callsen	Ger. bg	239	H. A. Petersen & Co	Bangkok
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	392	Boyd & Co	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	480	Brown & Co	
Leonore	Friederichs	Ger. bg	242	Pasedag & Co	
Meteor	Petersen	Siam. bg	295	Brown & Co	
Mikado	Lempfers	Ger. bk	340	Pasedag & Co	
Peter	Moos	Ger. bg	246	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Rebecka	Martinsen	Ger. sch	241	Pasedag & Co	
Rubicon	Ramsey	Brit. sch	204	Boyd & Co	
Velos	Lodberg	Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
Velox	Mulder	Dut. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
				FOOCHOW.	
				In port on 29th January, 1875.	
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	387	Chinese	Shanghai
Kronprindsessen	Hansen	Dan. bk	344	Arsenal	
				SHANGHAI.	
				In port on 28th January, 1875.	
				The names of the numerous steamers, tugs small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.	
Corona	Robertson	Brit. sh	1109	Aug. Heard & Co	
Farningham	Crait	Brit. bk	282	Siemssen & Co	Nagasaki
Geo. Washington	Askins	Brit. bk	414	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Indiana	Scott	Brit. bk	282	Lane, Crawford & Co	Nagasaki
Inverness	Petro	Brit. bk	7.5	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York
J. H. Jessen	Carstans	Ger. bk	276	Frazar & Co	
Korsor	Grove	Dan. bk	317	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Hongkong
Moss Glen	Nichols	Brit. bk	542	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Menam	Osmont	Brit. bk	468	J. S. Baron	Chefoo
Northampton	Barclay	Brit. sh	1161	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Omba	Thomson	Brit. sh	859	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Star of Jamaica	Stock	Brit. bk	306	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
St. Francois	Simon	Fren. bk	253	Little & Co	
Velocity	Martin	Brit. bk	420	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Vesta	Percy	Amr. bk	300	Order	
				YOKOHAMA.	
				In port on 20th January, 1874.	
Black Prince	Inglis	Brit. sh	750	Smith, Baker & Co	Kobe
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	190	P. M. S. S. Co	
La Plata	Bueter	Ger. sch	164	Simon, Evers & Co	
Laurel	Davies	Brit. sh	688	Order	
Myrtle	Poley	Amr. sch	33	Captain	
Penrith	Moignard	Brit. sh	521	Order	Hiogo
Pride of the Thames	Brown	Brit. bk	379	P. M. S. S. Co	
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Order	
St. Kilda	Atkins	Brit. sh	865	Order	
				MANILA.	
				In port on 30th January, 1875.	
Agnes Muir		Brit. sh	851	T. Hermann & Co	
Batavia		Ger. bk	362	Smith, Bell & Co	
Benjamin Aymar		Amr. bk	516	J. French & Co	
Bunker Hill		Amr. sh	998	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Colima		Dut. bk	360	G. V. P. Petel & Co	
Gravina		Span. bg	246	F. Munoz	
Joseph Haydn		Amr. bk	800	Smith, Bell & Co	
Lizzie		Amr. bk	996	Russel & Sturgis	
Marina		Brit. sh	663	Smith, Bell & Co	
Nuevo Lepanto		Span. bg	203	Chinese Josan	
Ornate		Brit. bk	788	Smith, Bell & Co	
Peeress		Brit. sh	780	Smith, Bell & Co	
Pepita		Span. sh	567	F. Reyes	
Perla del Oceano		Span. bg	204	Chinese M. Conlin	
Sea Nymph		Ger. bg	324	C. Hienszen & Co	
Uli		Span. bk	337	C. Hienszen & Co	
Villa de Bivadavia	Camus	Span. bg	267	B. Renlle	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	*Rig.*	*Guns.*	*H.P.*	*Captain.*	*Where At.*
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	En route to Y'hama
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	Singapore
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	En route to Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	On a Cruise
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	En route to England
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	—	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Shanghai
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emmanuel	receiving ship	2	600	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	*Nation.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*Captain.*
Ascold	Russian cor.			Tirtoff
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Montcalm	French cor.	1835		M. Lespes

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	*Captain.*	*Flag & Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Consignees.*	*Destination.*
				WHAMPOA.	
				STEAMERS.	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham street, Hongkong.